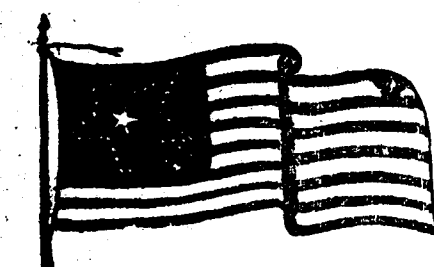


recharged eighty rounds, and some ninety
hundreds of cartridges at the enemy during the
day. The 2d regiment of my command
then opened the battle on the plain in even



For Cows		For Teylors	
Maine	9	Massachusetts	9
New Hampshire	6	Vermont	9
Pennsylvania	36	Connecticut	9
Virginia	55	Delaware	9
South Carolina	9	New York	9
Georgia	10	New Jersey	9
Florida	10	Alabama	9
Louisiana	6	Kentucky	9
Ill. Ind.	6	Maryland	9
Mississippi	6		
Indiana	6		
Ohio	6		
Alabama	6		
Missouri	3		
Illinois	3		
Michigan	3		
Iowa	4		
Wisconsin	4		
Nebraska	4		
	176		

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT FORT WAYNE!



A Democratic Mass Meeting will be held at Fort Wayne on Thursday, the 26th of October next. A number of distinguished speakers have been invited, some of whom are expected to be present and address the meeting. As soon as answers are received to the invitations the names of the Speakers will be announced.

The democracy of Allen and the adjoining counties are invited to turn out en masse—to show themselves in their strength—on the occasion.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN NOBLE COUNTY.

There will be a MASS MEETING of the Democrats of Noble and the adjacent Counties at the Haw Patch, four and a-half miles north of the Iron Works, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of October. Hon. E. M. CHAMBERLAIN, J. L. WORDEN, Esq. and other speakers, will address the people. An invitation is extended to all to be present on the occasion.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. Lewis Cass,
OF MICHIGAN.
VICE PRESIDENT,
Gen. W. O. Butler,
OF KENTUCKY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Adams county.
BENJAMIN M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county.
DISTRICT.
1. NATHANIEL ALBERTSON, of Harrison county.
2. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county.
3. WILLIAM M. McARTY, of Franklin county.
4. CHARLES H. TEST, of Wayne county.
5. JAMES RITCHIE, of Johnson county.
6. GEORGE W. CARL, of Lawrence county.
7. JAMES HANNA, of Clay county.
8. DANIEL MAIZE, of Tippecanoe county.
9. GEORGE M. EPOCH, of Cass county.
10. ANDREW J. HANLAN, of Grant county.

Allen County Democratic Central Committee.
S. C. FREEMAN, P. P. RANDALL,
THOS. TIGHE, M. JENKINSON,
W. S. REED, R. McDONALD,
S. WHEELER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1848.

RAIL-ROAD MEETING!!!

There will be a public meeting at the Court-House THIS EVENING, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Rail Road Convention at Bluffton, on the 14th inst.

Memorandum Book Found.—A small memorandum book, apparently belonging to Mr. J. T. Browning of Dayton, and containing some papers—among others a letter of introduction to a gentleman in Cincinnati—was picked up on Wednesday last, and has been left with us for restoration to the owner, who can have it on application at this office.

We give up a large share of our columns this week to Gen. Lane's noble vindication of the much slandered Indiana volunteers from the charge made against them by Gen. Taylor. It ought to be read by every Indian, and the man who has done so much to disgrace our state ought not to receive a vote in it from either whig or democrat.

VALUE OF CALIFORNIA.—It has been the fashion of whigs to decry California as a worthless acquisition, and some of them have even gone so far as to propose to cede it back to Mexico. We would direct the attention of those who have entertained this opinion to the account of the newly discovered gold region in that country. The accounts are so glowing, and the richness of the region is so inconceivable, that at first we were inclined to disbelieve the whole story, or consider it as greatly exaggerated; but we see it so fully confirmed by later accounts that we believe it may be fully relied on as correct.

California is yet new, and comparatively unknown. When it comes to be fully explored and American skill and American enterprise brought to bear on it we have no doubt it will prove one of the richest countries on the face of the earth, and well worth twenty times the whole expense of the war; and those who now decry its value will be considered in the same light with those who formerly run down the worth and importance of the acquisition of Louisiana. The whole country abounds with minerals, not gold alone, but silver, quicksilver, copper, coal, &c. The last California gold mine that new veins of silver have been discovered at Pueblo de San Jose. Mr. Alex. Forbes had sailed from Monterey with a cargo of quicksilver, twenty thousand dollars in value, the products of the mines of New Alameda, near the valley of San Jose, and extracted within the short space of three months the mine of quicksilver are being discovered all over the territory, and of copper mines there is no end.

THE STAR IN THE EAST.

Mass Election.—The returns complete from New York show that the Democrats for Governor, 50,176—Whigs (whig.) 39,933—for the State Senate, 11,665. The Senate will elect Adams and three whigs—the House will elect a whig and 10 Democrats.

Thursday was a great day in Fort Wayne. Spalding's celebrated North American Circus exhibited here, and of course drew a large crowd of wondering and admiring spectators. It is accompanied by a large train, consisting of gingerbread and cider peddlars, a Razor Strop Man, or Auctioneer of cutlery, Razor Strops, and other rattle traps; a wonderful biped bear, which having no fore legs, as a matter of necessity walks erect on its hind ones—and last though not least, an itinerant whig orator, who is described in the bills as "a distinguished advocate of Henry Clay at the Philadelphia Convention." All of these were liberally patronized, and drew large crowds, except the latter, who was left almost alone in his glory, and had to waste his sweetness, or his whiggery, on the desert air. We have not yet seen any one who heard his speech, so of course we cannot say any thing about it. It may seem a little singular that while all the other wonders, although charged for, were so liberally patronized, this greatest wonder of all—a friend of Mr. Clay electioneering for Gen. Taylor—and exhibited gratis was a complete failure. It shows that the honest Hoosiers have some appreciation in such matters, and would rather pay for something worth witnessing than listen to a whig speechman gratis. Taylor enthusiasm does not rage very strong in "these diggins."

Ohio Election.—The election for Governor, members of Congress, Legislature, &c., comes off in Ohio next Tuesday. There will be a pretty warm time of it, as state politics appear to run rather high among our Buckeye brethren. It is expected that the Democratic Candidate for Governor, Col. Weller, will be defeated, as the free soil men are all opposed to him, and having no candidate of their own, will vote for Ford, the whig nominee, who wisely kept his mouth shut, and never claimed whether or not he would vote for Gen. Taylor, thus catching the votes of both Whigs and Free Soilers. Although Ford may be elected, the State is good for Cass and Butler by many thousands in November.

What Does it Mean?—The election law of Ohio makes it the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation sixty days before the presidential election, giving notice of the time of holding such election; he also is required to certify that the electors receiving the higher number of votes have been duly elected. The proclamation ought to have been issued two or three weeks ago, but the Governor has failed to do it, although the democratic papers are loudly calling on him to discharge his duty. His neglect looks suspicious; and it is strongly intimated that the proclamation has been purposely withheld, in order to give him a pretext for refusing to certify that the electors have been duly elected. The vote of the State is considered sure for Cass and Butler, and it may be that the Whig Governor is about making a desperate attempt to deprive his State of having a voice in the election. It certainly looks suspicious.

Mr. Clay declined.—The great whig movement in favor of Mr. Clay has proved—like most other great whig movements—a mere flash in the pan. Mr. Clay has declined the nomination, and some of his most zealous adherents—Mr. Greeley of the Tribune among others—have given in their adhesion to Taylor.

Reminiscences of a Campaign in Mexico.—We have received a copy of a neatly printed little pamphlet under this title, written by Mr. Isaac Smith of Indianapolis, a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment Indiana Volunteers. It gives an interesting account of the operations of the Indiana troops, and faithful description of the Rio Grande Country. It also vindicates the gallant Second Regiment from the aspersions cast upon it, and shows up Gen. Taylor's whole course, and that of the regular officers generally, towards the volunteers. It is a book that should be placed in the hands of every Indian. It is published by Messrs. Chapman of Indianapolis, at the low price of 20 cents a copy.

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A Case & Butler Case was then formed, and J. C. Baker appointed President, and F. N. Collins Secretary.

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Mr. B., who was under the care of a physician in his room, sent them his thanks by the committee who waited on him, and assured them that he would address them before he left the city. The meeting then dispersed with three cheers for Mr. Bots, and six for Mr. Clay. It is intended, we believe, to have a meeting at Vanhall on Tuesday evening, at which Mr. Bots is expected to speak.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.
Arrival of the Steamer America.
Ireland in arms to resist Tyranny.—Skirmishes in the streets of the Police.—Defeat of the latter.—Cannon in possession and experienced Officers at the head of the Patriot forces.

The steamer America arrived on the 29th. Advice from Clonmel to the 13th inst., says that the real Irish rebellion has come at last. The Irish Patriots are posted in an almost inaccessible position at New Inn, near Carrick, on the mountains.

Doherty commands in Waterford. On the 12th, the British troops captured six scouts. On that evening there was a general rising of the Irish peasantry. A large body of them attacked the police force stationed at Clonmel. Twenty-eight soldiers, belonging to the Regiment of Buff Artillery, were put in Iron by being hand-cuffed for shouting for repeal.

The patriots are encamped seven miles from Clonmel, where bullets are shot and roasted whole on iron grates, to feed the multitude. They press all who love their country, and would strike against tyranny, to join them at that place.

The Glenbowrie police were attacked by the insurgents and a severe fight ensued. A number of the insurgents were killed, and many of the police wounded. The police fled for their lives.

The next night it was thought would reveal some awful scenes.

The insurgents wore the uniform of the Regular army, and have captured several pieces of cannon.

The bridges near Waterford have been taken possession of by the Patriot, to prevent the British troops from moving to the attack of the Patriot forces.

The Cork Examiner says that leaders of much military experience are to be found in the Patriot camp—that the peasants were well drilled in the use of arms, chiefly pikes and rifles.

The Gold Mania in California.
We copy the following letter from the Washington Union, giving an account of the gold excitement in California.

U. S. NAVY AGENCY, Monterey, California, July 1, 1848.

Sir: Since my last letter to you, written in San Francisco, I have visited the "Placer" or golden region of California, and found it all it had been represented to me. My anticipations were fully realized. The gold is everywhere, and the south fork of the river American, which joins the Sacramento at Sutter's fort or two miles from it. This river has its North and South forks branching more than twenty miles from Sutter. On these two forks there are over 100,000 people digging and washing for gold.

Each day is causing some saving of labor by the improvements in the rough machine now in use. The day I left, some small companies of five and eight men had machines from which they anticipate \$500 or \$600 a day. There certainly must this day be a great number of Americans and others, who are clearing up once more a member, who is doing well in Monterey, a California who shows \$100 of gold from the labor of one week; much of it was the size of wheat. I myself weighed one piece from his bag, and found the weight an even ounce. He, like many others, only went up to the gold regions to see the place, borrowed tools, worked a few days, and came home to save his labor, and make up brothers and cousins and provisions.

Flour at the "Placer" is scarce at \$16 per 100 lbs. At almost this price it must continue, as people are forsaking their fields. I do not think I am exaggerating in estimating the amount of gold obtained on the rivers I have mentioned at ten thousand dollars a day, for the last few days.

Many who have seen the "Placer," think it will last thirty or forty years. I should think that it would afford work two or three years to many thousands of people, and may for very many years as I cannot calculate the extent of country having gold. The working of quicksilver mines, like every thing else, is a scarce thing, and it is not likely that the town of San Francisco are shut up. Houses in Monterey are being closed this week; the volunteer companies of Sonoma and San Francisco have lost several men by desertion.

Under the present excitement, a ship of war or any other vessel lying at anchor in San Francisco, would lose many men. In that town there is hardly a merchant remaining. I expect the same thing will happen in all the ports of the Pacific. The whig volunteers in the 1st Regiment Indiana Volunteers. It gives an interesting account of the operations of the Indiana troops, and faithful description of the Rio Grande Country. It also vindicates the gallant Second Regiment from the aspersions cast upon it, and shows up Gen. Taylor's whole course, and that of the regular officers generally, towards the volunteers. It is a book that should be placed in the hands of every Indian. It is published by Messrs. Chapman of Indianapolis, at the low price of 20 cents a copy.

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MISSOURI.—The Metropolitan gives official returns from all the counties in this State, except Shannon, Putnam, Harrison and Gentry, which will increase the democratic majority about five hundred. The majority for Governor in round numbers, is nearly 35,000. On the Congressional ticket, the majority is nearly 19,000.

In the First District, Judge Bowling's majority is 3,468—which will be increased by Shannon county to about 3,568.

In the Second District, Mr. Gray's majority is 1,426.

In the Third District, Mr. Brown's majority is 3,275.

In the Fourth District, the majority for Phelps is 6,227.

In the Fifth District, the majority for Phelps is 5,214.

At the election in 1844, Polk's majority was 10,118—a clear gain of about one thousand votes. This is the result of the vote in the West. Missouri will redeem her pledge by giving to Cass and Butler, at least 15,000 majority in November. If any State can do better than that, in proportion to its population, let it say so, and Missouri will give them 20,000 majority.

Take care! take care! Col. Balis Peyton in his speech at the Court House on Thursday, states that Gen. Taylor had recently invested one hundred thousand dollars in negroes, and therefore could not be in favor of the Wilnot proviso. This startling declaration produced decided symptoms of vertigo in the heads of some of his whig hearers, inasmuch as the General had not long since denied the "soft impeachment," and the whigs of the north are every day rallying their scattered forces under the war cry of the "Signal letter."

We hope this fresh argument will find its way to the latitude for (Lia.) *Ladger*, Aug. 26, 1848.

A NEW PROJECT.—Two days before the last adjournment of Congress, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the draining of the Everglades, an extensive swamp at the southern extremity of Florida. The draining is proposed by canals, which will furnish a passage to ships from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and thus prevent the numerous wrecks in the passage about Cape Sable. The expense will be about five hundred thousand dollars. The swamp contains about a million of acres, and is covered with water from one to eight feet in depth, beneath which is a soil of decayed vegetation about four feet thick resting upon a bed of lime rock. The land thus reclaimed will be valuable for sugar, olives, limes and oranges. The plantations of the three last, cultivated by a numerous population of whites, would present a barrier between the slave population of the sugar plantations, and the free colored population of the West Indies, and thus be important on military grounds.

Senator Westcott proposes that the Federal Government drain this swamp, or cede it to Florida, to be drained by that State.

A canal that will save navigation around the long Peninsula of Florida, among the rocks and reefs of the Bahamas, may be very desirable, especially when we are told that a million of dollars is annually lost upon Florida reef. But is this swamp at the Southern extremity of Florida, the best locality for such a canal? And if the water in this swamp varies from one to eight feet only in depth, and the soil beneath it, resting on lime rock, is only four feet deep, is a canal of sufficient depth for ships practicable, without very extensive and expensive excavations of this lime rock? The greatest depth through water and earth being twelve and the least five feet, we do not see our way clearly for ships. Extensive excavation of this lime rock would extinguish more than a half million of dollars. Perhaps the union of the Sawanah and St. Mary, through or above the Santa Fe, or of the Savannah and St. John, might be much more practicable than a canal through the everglades; and if so, it would be a much shorter route from Savannah and any more Northern Atlantic port, to the Gulf. If such a canal be practicable, and would save a million annually to commerce, and would save a million annually to the Government in tolls for passage, which would soon reimburse the cost of the canal, and afford some revenue for light houses and other commercial protections elsewhere. Is this unconstitutional, Messrs. Abstractionists? It would not be so, if the money were exclusively into the pockets of your own localities, for sectional and local interests have more power in overcoming abstractions.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Narrow Escape.—The Cumberland Civilian of yesterday has the following account:
"Just as the train from Mount Savage was passing the bridge, near the toll gate on the Somerset Road, in its descent to Cumberland, the Engineer suddenly perceived that the bridge was giving away beneath the weight of the cars. The train consisted of several cars laden with coal in front, to which was attached the passenger car, and at the rear of the latter, several empty box cars. Having the advantage of the down grade, the engineer immediately put on all the steam he could raise. The coal cars passed safely over the reeling structure; the passenger car was nearly over when the mass gave way; fortunately, however, there was an iron connection with the cars in front, and although the whole weight went down some two feet, yet the car was jerked up by the power of the engine, and the passengers saved."

The three box cars plunged into the creek—some 20 feet—along with the fragments of the bridge. There was a man sitting on the rear box car when the alarm was first given. He instantly arose, and running over the top of the car, jumped on to the track, and just as the last of the box cars fell into the creek! If this was a narrow escape what will be thought of the following?

Early the next morning, a force was sent down in cars to repair the bridge. The cars were stopped near the chasm and fastened to the track. At a late hour, John A. Graham, Works, being anxious to learn the extent of the damage and to press the repairs, started alone in a small car to descend the road.

Upon getting under way he found that the brake was out of order, and that he could not control the car, which was soon going at the rate of 100 miles an hour! There was but little time for thought—more than four or five minutes. To jump off was certain death. In this fearful emergency, Mr. Graham, with admirable composure, stretched himself at full length on the bottom of the car, and there calmly awaited the issue.

The tale is soon told. The car came rushing along on the wings of the wind until it reached the other cars fastened to the track, and collision took place. Mr. Graham's small car was dashed to pieces, he was thrown some ten feet from the track, and with the exception of a few bruises, was taken up unhurt!

Wealth of the Candidates.—The New York Day Book gives an estimate of the estates possessed by the several candidates for President and Vice President. It is as follows: Taylor, \$60,000 or \$80,000; Cass, \$1,000,000; Van Buren, \$200,000; Fillmore, \$15,000; Fremont, \$20,000; and C. P. Adams, \$500,000; besides a fortune of not less than \$1,500,000, of which his wife will, in the ordinary course of nature, soon come in possession. Mr. Adams inherited all or nearly all of his property, and Mr. Cass acquired his by his own exertions, as has also Gen. Taylor.

Columbus Delano has a letter in the *Cleveland True Democrat*, in which he says he has been misquoted by the whig papers that he was not for Taylor, or for Cass, or for Fremont, or for Fillmore, or for Adams, or for Van Buren, or for any of the candidates.

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MISSOURI.—The Metropolitan gives official returns from all the counties in this State, except Shannon, Putnam, Harrison and Gentry, which will increase the democratic majority about five hundred. The majority for Governor in round numbers, is nearly 35,000. On the Congressional ticket, the majority is nearly 19,000.

In the First District, Judge Bowling's majority is 3,468—which will be increased by Shannon county to about 3,568.

In the Second District, Mr. Gray's majority is 1,426.

In the Third District, Mr. Brown's majority is 3,275.

In the Fourth District, the majority for Phelps is 6,227.

In the Fifth District, the majority for Phelps is 5,214.

At the election in 1844, Polk's majority was 10,118—a clear gain of about one thousand votes. This is the result of the vote in the West. Missouri will redeem her pledge by giving to Cass and Butler, at least 15,000 majority in November. If any State can do better than that, in proportion to its population, let it say so, and Missouri will give them 20,000 majority.

Take care! take care! Col. Balis Peyton in his speech at the Court House on Thursday, states that Gen. Taylor had recently invested one hundred thousand dollars in negroes, and therefore could not be in favor of the Wilnot proviso. This startling declaration produced decided symptoms of vertigo in the heads of some of his whig hearers, inasmuch as the General had not long since denied the "soft impeachment," and the whigs of the north are every day rallying their scattered forces under the war cry of the "Signal letter."

We hope this fresh argument will find its way to the latitude for (Lia.) *Ladger*, Aug. 26, 1848.

A NEW PROJECT.—Two days before the last adjournment of Congress, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the draining of the Everglades, an extensive swamp at the southern extremity of Florida. The draining is proposed by canals, which will furnish a passage to ships from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and thus prevent the numerous wrecks in the passage about Cape Sable. The expense will be about five hundred thousand dollars. The swamp contains about a million of acres, and is covered with water from one to eight feet in depth, beneath which is a soil of decayed vegetation about four feet thick resting upon a bed of lime rock. The land thus reclaimed will be valuable for sugar, olives, limes and oranges. The plantations of the three last, cultivated by a numerous population of whites, would present a barrier between the slave population of the sugar plantations, and the free colored population of the West Indies, and thus be important on military grounds.

Senator Westcott proposes that the Federal Government drain this swamp, or cede it to Florida, to be drained by that State.

A canal that will save navigation around the long Peninsula of Florida, among the rocks and reefs of the Bahamas, may be very desirable, especially when we are told that a million of dollars is annually lost upon Florida reef. But is this swamp at the Southern extremity of Florida, the best locality for such a canal? And if the water in this swamp varies from one to eight feet only in depth, and the soil beneath it, resting on lime rock, is only four feet deep, is a canal of sufficient depth for ships practicable, without very extensive and expensive excavations of this lime rock? The greatest depth through water and earth being twelve and the least five feet, we do not see our way clearly for ships. Extensive excavation of this lime rock would extinguish more than a half million of dollars. Perhaps the union of the Sawanah and St. Mary, through or above the Santa Fe, or of the Savannah and St. John, might be much more practicable than a canal through the everglades; and if so, it would be a much shorter route from Savannah and any more Northern Atlantic port, to the Gulf. If such a canal be practicable, and would save a million annually to commerce, and would save a million annually to the Government in tolls for passage, which would soon reimburse the cost of the canal, and afford some revenue for light houses and other commercial protections elsewhere. Is this unconstitutional, Messrs. Abstractionists? It would not be so, if the money were exclusively into the pockets of your own localities, for sectional and local interests have more power in overcoming abstractions.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Narrow Escape.—The Cumberland Civilian of yesterday has the following account:
"Just as the train from Mount Savage was passing the bridge, near the toll gate on the Somerset Road, in its descent to Cumberland, the Engineer suddenly perceived that the bridge was giving away beneath the weight of the cars. The train consisted of several cars laden with coal in front, to which was attached the passenger car, and at the rear of the latter, several empty box cars. Having the advantage of the down grade, the engineer immediately put on all the steam he could raise. The coal cars passed safely over the reeling structure; the passenger car was nearly over when the mass gave way; fortunately, however, there was an iron connection with the cars in front, and although the whole weight went down some two feet, yet the car was jerked up by the power of the engine, and the passengers saved."

The three box cars plunged into the creek—some 20 feet—along with the fragments of the bridge. There was a man sitting on the rear box car when the alarm was first given. He instantly arose, and running over the top of the car, jumped on to the track, and just as the last of the box cars fell into the creek! If this was a narrow escape what will be thought of the following?

Early the next morning, a force was sent down in cars to repair the bridge. The cars were stopped near the chasm and fastened to the track. At a late hour, John A. Graham, Works, being anxious to learn the extent of the damage and to press the repairs, started alone in a small car to descend the road.

Upon getting under way he found that the brake was out of order, and that he could not control the car, which was soon going at the rate of 100 miles an hour! There was but little time for thought—more than four or five minutes. To jump off was certain death. In this fearful emergency, Mr. Graham, with admirable composure, stretched himself at full length on the bottom of the car, and there calmly awaited the issue.

The tale is soon told. The car came rushing along on the wings of the wind until it reached the other cars fastened to the track, and collision took place. Mr. Graham's small car was dashed to pieces, he was thrown some ten feet from the track, and with the exception of a few bruises, was taken up unhurt!

Wealth of the Candidates.—The New York Day Book gives an estimate of the estates possessed by the several candidates for President and Vice President. It is as follows: Taylor, \$60,000 or \$80,000; Cass, \$1,000,000; Van Buren, \$200,000; Fillmore, \$15,000; Fremont, \$20,000; and C. P. Adams, \$500,000; besides a fortune of not

The democracy of Allen and the adjoining counties are invited to turn out *en masse*—to show themselves in their strength—on the occasion.

There will be a MASS MEETING of the Democrats of Noble and the adjacent Counties at the Haw Patch, four and a-half miles north of the Iron Works, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of October. Hon. E. M. CHAMBERLAIN, J. L. WORDEN, Esq. and other speakers, will address the people. An invitation is extended to all to be present on the occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
SENATORIAL:
ROBERT HALE OWEN, of Pouce Comtee.
EDMUND M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart County.

Allen County Democratic Central Committee.
S. C. FREEMAN, F. P. RANDALL
THOS. TIGAR, M. JENKINSON,
W. C. TIGAR, M. JENKINSON.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1815.

There will be a public meeting at the Court House, 10:15

Memorandum Book Found.—A small memorandum book, apparently belonging to a Mr. J. T. Browning of Dayton, and containing some papers—among others a letter of introduction to a gentleman in Cincinnati—was picked up on Wednesday last, and has been left with us for restoration to the owner, who can have it on application at this office.

VALUE OF CALIFORNIA.—It has been the fashion of writers to deride California as a worthless acquisition, and some of them have even gone so far as to propose to cede it back to Mexico. We would direct the attention of those who have entertained this opinion to the account of the newly discovered gold region in this country. The accounts are so glowing, and the richness of the region is so manifest, that at first we were inclined to disbelieve the whole story, or consider it as greatly exaggerated; but we see it so fully confirmed by later accounts that we believe it may be fully relied on as correct.

THE STAR IN THE EAST.
Maine Election.—The returns, completed in Maine, show Dana (democrat) for Governor, 49,175—Hamlin (whig) 39,233—for the soil candidate, 11,965. The Senate has eleven democrats and three whigs—the House 95 democrats to 56 whig and 40 free voters.

Ohio Election.—The election for Governor, members of Congress, Legislature, &c., comes off in Ohio next Tuesday. There will be a pretty warm run of it, as state politics appear to run rather high among our Buckeye brethren. It is expected that the Democratic Candidate for Governor, Col. Wallen, will be defeated, as the free soil men are all opposed to him, and having no candidate of their own, will vote for Ford, the whig nominee, who wisely kept his mouth shut, and never pronounced whether or not he would vote for Gen. Taylor, thus catching the voice of both the Whigs and Free Soilers. Although Ford may be elected, the State is good for Cass and Butler by many thousands in November.

Mr. Clay declined.—The great whig movement in favor of Mr. Clay has proved—like most other great whig movements—a mere flash in the pan. Mr. Clay has declined the nomination, and some of his most zealous adherents—Mr. Greeley of the Tribune among others—have given in their adhesion to Taylor.

names of CASES & BUTLER, the following gentlemen addressed the meeting, viz: D. Stuart Baker, P. N. Collins, S. S. Micalle, and S. L. Rogers. The two first speakers were REPROBATED WHIGS: they both spoke representations of the deception and slavery of the leaders of the Taylor party, and showed in glowing colors the inconsistency of the whig party in opposing the war with Mexico, and then taking up a man whose only popularity was recognized in persecuting that party— which the whigs as a party opposed as unjust, unbeloved, and dishonorable. After the speakers had all made their remarks, Mr. Collins offered for adoption the following preamble and resolutions, which

The inference is irresistible—and the evidence only makes the matter worse by suppressing it.—*Albany Argus.*

The Gold Vase in California.

We copy the following letter from the Washington Union, giving an account of the gold excitement in California.

U. S. NAVY AGENCY, }
MOSCOW, California, July 1, 1848. }

SIR: Since my last letter to you, written in San Francisco, I have visited the "Piauer" or golden region of California, and found it all just as was represented to me. My anticipations were fully realized. The point I visited was the south fork of the river American, which discharges into the Sacramento at Sutter's Landing. Two miles from

Many who have seen the "Placer," think it will last thirty or forty years. I should think that it would afford work two or three years to many thousands of people, and may last many many years as I cannot calculate the extent of country having gold. The working of quicksilver mines, like every thing else, is stopped; three-fourths of the horses in the town of San Francisco are starved.

any correspondence arrangements for the transportation of mail to said Territory, as the public interest may require, all letters conveyed to or from any above mentioned places on the Pacific, from or to any place on the Atlantic coast, shall be charged with forty cents postage; that all letters conveyed from one to any other of the said places shall be charged with one-twelve and one-half cent postage; and the postmaster is authorized to apply any amount so received on account of postage advanced to the private in the case of the contract for the transportation of the mails in the Pacific ocean; and the Postmaster General is further authorized to employ not exceeding two agents in making contracts for the transportation of mail to offices, and for the transmission of mail by conveyance of letter in Oregon and Cal-

The bridge, near Waterford, have been taken into possession of by the Patriots. In preventing the British troops from moving to the attack of the Parliet boats.

The Cork Examiner says that leaders of much military experience are to be found in the patriot camp—that the peasants were well drilled in the use of arms, chiefly pikes and rifles.

O'Connell is with the patriots. The commander-in-chief of the Patriot army is well supplied by the neighboring farmers.

Lord John Russell has been summoned to Dublin as a witness by Smith O'Brien, on trial for sedition. The law is such that he must attend.

FRANCE.—Advices from Paris are unsatisfactory.

The Socialists are mustering their entire strength.

Spain.—General Parvia has resigned the Government of Catalonia in consequence of

that a good deal of dissatisfaction exists among the abolitionists, at the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, at Buffalo. They consider Gerrit Smith—who is in the field, having been nominated by the true abolition and non-resistance societies—the only and the only rational reformer's candidate. They say that, in Van Buren's reputation, it is too sudden to believe, and therefore, notwithstanding the efforts of the Wisconsin Freeman to make Van Buren palatable, they feel that it is too humiliating a plot to succeed.

A delightful position Mr. Van Buren occupies, to be thus received, after all with reluctance, by the true non-resistance associates! Well, it is to be said, said Mr. Martin Van Buren, or any other man, that—

—Albany Argus.

Photographic Achievement.—In the San Francisco

The General had not long since denied the soil improvement, and the whigs of the north were now rallying their scattered forces under the flag of the "Sewardian Union." We hope this strong argument will not force its way to the latitude for which this letter was intended.—*Bayou Sara (La.) Ledger*, Feb. 26, 1848.

A New Project. Two days before the adjournment of Congress, a bill was laid before the Senate for the draining of the everglades, an extensive swamp at the southern extremity of Florida. The draining is proposed by canals, which will furnish a passage for ships from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and will preserve the numerous wrecks in the passage from Cape Sable. The expense will be about five millions of dollars. The swamp contains about a million of acres, covered with water from one to eight feet in

oing twelve and the least five feet, we do not see our way clearly for ships. Extensive excavation of this line track would extinguish more than a half million of dollars. Perhaps the union of the Suwannee and St. Mary, through or above the Santa Fe, or of the Suwannee and St. John, might be much more practicable than a canal through the everglades; and if so, it would be a much shorter route from Savannah and any more Northern Atlantic ports, than half, if not a quarter, of the present route.

Finally, however, there was an iron connection with the cars in front, and, although the freight wheels went down some two feet, they held the passenger cars up. The engine, which was jerked up by the power of the engine, was then stronger—served.

The train then plunged into the creek and, within 20 feet—along with the fragments of the bridge. There was a man sitting on the passenger car when the alarm was first given. He instantly awoke, and running over the three cars, jumped on the passenger car, just as the front of the box cars fell into the creek! It was a miracle, and he escaped what will be thought of as the following:

Early the next morning, a force was sent out in cars to repair the bridge. The cars were stopped near the chasm and fastened to the track. At a late hour, John A. Graham,

and abolitionists; for they are neither more nor less than men who do not yet begin to understand the nature of their country or its people, and whose minds have been so prepared. In Rochester, a man, black as night, and dressed in an antique frock coat, was pointed out as the husband of a beautiful and educated white girl, an orphan, who had been driven almost to madness by her gardiner, who is a hot-headed no-nonsense literary man, or abolitionist. When such persons are taken into consideration, it is not surprising that many of our friends here are not of those who despair of the Republic. But it is an abominable thing indeed, that a spirit of revenge for personal or political wrongs, should be permitted in their justification, to strike at the very foundation of the social system, and lead to unnatural strife and murder.

Ex-*Rev.* Thompson, a democrat of St. Croix county, one of the largest, and

of the former place.
 On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Garrison,
 of James E. SEBASTIAN of this city to Miss
 MARGARET JANE GULL, of Whitley Co.

NOTICE.
 The ABOLITE DRAGONS

-Pratt, J. W. & Co. have
 on hand a large stock of
 of which are offered at such remarkably low
 prices, that it is difficult to see the value of a call.
 The goods are of the best quality and price will
 compare favorably with those of the leading public.
 Fort Wayne, October 7, 1885.

**Bread, Biscuit and
 Cakes BAKERY.**

J. SAUNDERS, returns thanks to his friends
 for the liberal patronage bestowed on
 him, and respectfully informs them that he has
 entered into partnership with
 J. H. BOMBER, an experienced Fine Baker and
 Fancy Cook, and that in addition to the sale of
 groceries, they will hereafter carry on the

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Martin, L.
 Joseph John
 James Johnson
 James Elizabeth
 James Mary
 James Mary A. W.
 James John
 James John
 James Franklin
 James John
 James Edwin
 James Samuel
 James James L.
 James Joseph

Ward John
 BERNARD LETTERS
 Valentine Nicholas
 John Fisher
 Edward Dublin
 C. H. Kneass
 Dr. Casswell
 Christina Hoffman
 Marilee Lewis
 Peter Heir
 Christian Glass
 Emilien Penn
 John Pickett
 John H. Munkner
 George Frank

[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular an-
 nual meeting of the Stockholders of the
 Merchants Bank of the State Bank of In-
 dianapolis, for the election of seven Directors on the
 part of said Stockholders of said bank, shall be
 held at the Banking House of said Daniel
 C. Wayne, on Monday the sixth day of No-
 vember next, between the hours of ten and six
 o'clock, p. M. McCULLOUGH, Cashier.
 Oct. 30, 1848. 131f.

of Indiana Allen Probate Court.
 of Aug. Term, 1846.

PETITION TO SELL REALTY.
 Eliza P. Randall, admr of Estate of John
 Randall, dec'd vs. Unknown heirs of said Es-
 tate.

Whereas said administratrix having filed his pe-
 tition for the sale of the Real Estate of de-
 cedent, and it appearing to the satisfac-
 tion of the Court that the heirs of said decedent
 known which unknown heirs were made
 defendants to said petition,

And order of the Court that notice of the
 filing and pendency of said petition be given to
 the unknown heirs by publication of notice in
 writing be and appear in said Court on the first
 of the next term thereof to be holden at the
 Court House in a County of Allen, on the
 1st day of November next and show cause
 why the Court should not grant said petition and
 grant said an order made of said petition.

Attest, E. S. FLEMING, Clerk of said
 Court. C-30, 1848. [S2 10] 3w1d.

NOTICE.
 THE ESTATE of Administration hereafter granted
 to be understood by the Allen Probate
 Court of the estate of Nelson Grubb, late of Al-
 len County, deceased.

